REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Specification

As per Examiner's request, applicant has checked the specification to correct any errors of which applicant may become aware. Should there are any other errors found by Examiner, please notify Applicant so further amendment can be made.

Drawings

The drawings are objected to by the Draftsperson under 37 CFR 1.84(1) and 37 CFR 1.84(p). Furthermore, the numerical label (4) for the upper housing is missing from Fig. 1.

In response to the drawing objections, applicant has amended Figs. 1-2 and submits Replacement Sheet to replace the originally filed drawings. Every lines, numbers and legends in the drawings of the Replacement Sheet have good quality and are well defined, plain and legible. Furthermore, the reference character "4" has been added to Fig. 1 to show the upper housing. Accordingly, the drawing objections are overcome.

Claim Rejections

The Office Action dated September 12, 2007 rejected claim 3 under U.S.C. §103(a), as being unpatentable over Hong et al. (US Pub. 2002/0125842 Al hereinafter "Hong") in view of Mayumi (US Pub. 2002/0140303 Al).

Applicant disagrees with Examiner's rejection and traverses it as below.

Claim 3 expressly defines a vibration motor that includes a stator having a rotor mounting slot formed centrally therein with an inner wall entirely surrounding said rotor mounting slot, said inner wall having a series of pole teeth formed thereon and facing toward said rotor mounting slot, said series of pole teeth arranged at an interval, said inner wall having a plurality of coil plates forming annular slots with a coil contact extending outwardly of said annular slots, said pole teeth being in electromagnetic contact with said coil contact.

In contrary, first of all, Examiner admits that the primary reference, Hong does not disclose the stator having an inner wall entirely surrounding the rotor mounting slot and having a plurality of coil plates forming annular slots with a coil contact extending outwardly of said annular slots, said pole teeth being in electromagnetic contact with said coil contact.

In addition, as shown in Figs. 1-5, Mayumi discloses a motor 10 that includes a rotor 11, stator yokes 20a, 21a, 20b, 21b having pole teeth 22a, 23a 22b, 23b arranged in a cylindrical shape around an outer periphery of the rotor 11 in a circumferential direction, bobbins 19a, 19b formed from coils 18a, 18b wound around the stator yoke 20a, 21a, 20b, 21b, and cylindrical motor cases 26a, 26b that house the rotor 11, the stator yokes 20a, 21a, 20b, 21b and the bobbins 19a, 19b therein. A terminal base 30a (30b) integrally extends from an inner side of an outer periphery of each bobbin 19a (19b). A pair of internal terminals 27a, 28a (27b, 28b) for the coil 18a (18b) are provided with the terminal base 30a (30b). Thus, the terminals 27a, 28a, 27b, 28b are formed on the bobbin 19a, 19b (as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 of Mayumi), whilst

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are not formed on the stator yokes 20a, 21a, 20b, 21b. Thus Mayumi does not disclose a motor that includes a stator having coil plates forming annular slots with a coil contact extending outwardly of said annular slots as defined in claim 3.

Therefore, neither Hong, nor Mayumi, taken alone or in combination, suggests or teaches a vibration motor having coil plates forming annular slots with a coil contact extending outwardly of said annular slots as claimed in claim 3. Thus, claim 3 is not obvious over Hong in view of Mayumi. For at least the foregoing reasons, independent claim 3 is patentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over the cited references, and rejection thereof under U.S.C. § 103(a) should be withdrawn.

Respectfully submitted, Hsiao Cheng-Fang

or Jekhking

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Replacement Sheet

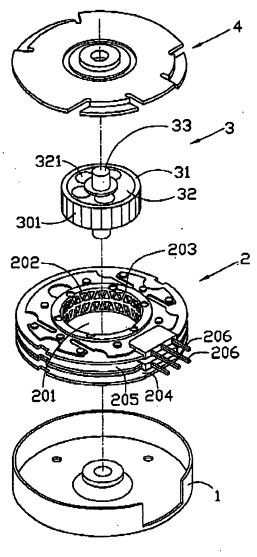


FIG. 1

Replacement Sheet

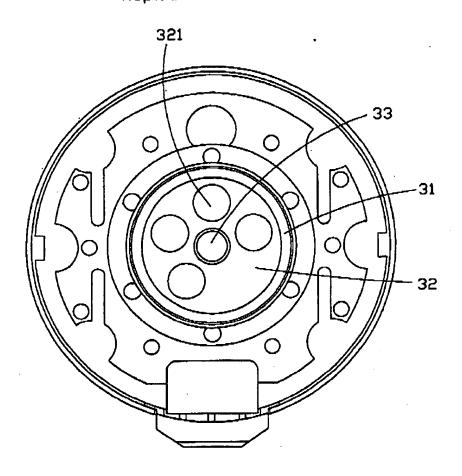


FIG. 2